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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	654693
Center	Delhi	Date	11/8/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

The 17th Loksabha has seen so far the highest representation of women with 14% of seats occupied by them. Even after 70 years of independence, women struggle to find a way in to legislature.

~~Role of~~

Need for reservation

* Meaningful participation of women
  - Provides level playing field
  - Ensures minimal number for effective bargaining & collaboration
  - Patriarchal mindset - hinders women from contesting.

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* Inclusive democratic process –

- will give preference to women related issue
- will ensure equality in legislatures in gender parity.
- will help in legislations on sensitive topics related to women
- will make provisions for women organisations strengthening.
- special emphasis on protection of women, their labour force participation and education

The 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill provides 33 % of reservation to women. This ~~will~~ in the Parliament This will enable participation at highest level

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2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. (150 words) 10

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme court recently held that data related to backwardness will not be required for promotions in reservation.

Issues of reservation in promotion

1.) Reservation in promotion -

Indra Sawhney Case - supreme court held reservation only for initial appointments and not for promotions

77th constitutional Amendment Act - parliament provided for reservation in promotion by amending Article 15 & 16.

2) Consequential seniority - Supreme court in 90's held seniority of

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promoted candidates will be restored to other offices of their batch.

84th Constitutional Amendment Act

- Restored consequential seniority.

3) Nagraj case - Data required for backwardness, representation and efficiency of government.

- Led to vacancies.

General issues - Against.

1) Not a fundamental right - ~~its a~~ State can make provisions

2) Affects efficiency of government.

3) ~~Will~~ Backwardness issue non existent after being selected in services.

Arguments For -

1) Extreme low representation at secretary level posts - 2% in 2017

2) Will promote inclusive work culture due to presence of different backgrounds

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3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Schedule V provides for Autonomous District councils in states of Assam, Manipur, Tripura for effective ~~the~~ administration of scheduled areas.

Reasons for underperformance -

- Lack of devolution of funds.
- Low representation of certain tribal groups
- No representation of women

The ~~gove~~ parliament passed the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act to improve performance of ADCs -

Provisions

1) Finance commission to devolve funds to ADCs

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2) 33% reservation for women.

3) Increased the number of seats to provide representation for tribes not having the same.

4) Provides for village autonomous council which will be more at grass roots level.

Way Forward.

- More enabling provisions for ~~inclusive~~ development of legal code & judicial system of tribes.
- Provide for expert opinion in the ADCs.

ADCs can thus help in overall safeguarding and inclusion of the scheduled areas.

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. (150 words) 10

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

The Official Secrets Act is an antispying act promulgated in 1923 by the colonial government.

Rationale behind continuance

1.) security of the nation - Protects national interests

2.) Working of intelligence agencies is ~~unhampered~~. unhindered.

3) Prohibits disclosure of sensitive information which may be a threat.

When Right to Information Act comes in OSA goes out. However under section 8 of RTI, government can deny information.

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Arguments for precedence of RTI

1.) According to 2nd ARC

Monopoly + Opaqueness + Discretion

− Accountability = corruption.

RTI precedence will inhibit corruption.

2) Allegations in recent cases like Rafael aircraft where report by ~~the~~ CAG was full of redacted data (crossed out numbers of costs etc).

3) ~~Prevents~~ Promote accountability to public

Arguments against

1.) Critical military, security related information needs to remain secret

2) will lead to failure of important projects where covert operations are must

Thus a balance needs to be established between OSA & RTI

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5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

The IndEA framework provides for a one government experience by integrating all the government services on one platform.

Main principles

1) Resource sharing and avoiding duplication of efforts.

2) Data sharing of between government

3) Optimal resource use

4) Effective ~~and~~ redressal mechanisms

5) Performance analysis of officers and government employees.

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Benefits.

1.) Individuals and business get a one government experience.

2.) Effective grievance redressal mechanisms.

3.) performance management of officials helps in incentivising their work.

4.) Resource sharing enables optimal use of resources.

5.) One stop for all government services prevents difficulty in getting accustomed to different websites.

IndEA framework is thus an important step forward in improved governance. Dedicated IT teams for effective implementation should be breeded.

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6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? (150 words) 10

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

- Civil servants have an important position in government and thus when they retire exercise influence over numerous officials of the government.

- This may promote private companies to ~~create~~ practice quid pro quo by incentivising civil servants to work in their favour.

Rationale behind cool off period

1) Prevents quid pro quo by private companies

2) Promotes unbiased and objective working of civil servants

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3.) ~~Helps in~~ Prevents undue influence over bureaucrats post retirement

4) Prevents them from taking ~~major~~ decisions in favour of corporates just befor retirement.

- Need to relook at civil services conduct rules –

1.) To prevent conflict of interest

2) To promote public welfare as the ultimate goal.

3) To be explicit and act as a guide to civil servants ~~for~~ in case of ~~and~~ conflicts.

The codeect rules are mostly a list of DO's and DONT's. There needs to be a revision to ensure proper conduct. Code of ethics can also be a complement

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7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. (150 words) 10

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

The POSHAN Abhiyan provides for a targetted approach of reducing malnutrition and child mortality rate.

Key Features

1.) Nutritional Assistance to pregnant women & lactating mothers.

2.) Adolescent girls and children also covered.

3.) Institutional setup for effective monitoring.

4) ASHA workers enabled with ICDS-CAS (Common application Software) for realtime monitoring.

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5) Incentives at group level, individual level for effective implementation.

Improvements over previous schemes

1) Targetted approach per year
- 2% reduction in stunting
2% reduction in anaemia
1% reduction in ~~child~~ infant mortality

2) Use of technology at grass roots level.

3) convergence of different dimensions - mother health, childs nutrition

4) Instrumental conditioning to incentivise workers

5) National council to report progress directly to PM.

Thus POSHAN Abhiyan is an important intervention for curbing malnutrition.

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8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

94% of the ~~out of pocket~~ health expenditure in country was out of pocket expenditure (OOPE). Nearly 60% of this OOPE was on medicines.

Thus there is an effective need for adoption of generic medicines to make healthcare accessible, affordable and quality

~~Ratio~~ Reasons of low availability and adoption

1.) Nexus between doctors and pharma companies.

2.) Lack of regulation – Numerous generic medicines without brand names available.

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3) Fear of substandard quality and non-targetted side effects treatment approach by doctors.

4) Lack of awareness among citizens about generic medicines

5) Accessibility is a major challenge

Govt interventions

1) PMBJP (PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana) for making generic medicines accessible.

2) Keeping it outside IPR for making medicines affordable.

Proper market regulation and sensitisation of doctors can help in effective adoption of generic medicines

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9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. (150 words) 10

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Multilateral rules based trading refers to collective acceptance of certain norms by participating nations for a seamless access to goods and services.

Challenges to rules based trading & WTO

1) Consensus based.

2) Failure of grievance redressal mechanism.

3) Protectionist policies by USA.

4) Green room meetings hinder democratisation of WTO.

5) Lack of attention to concerns of LDC (Least Developed countries).

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Way Forward

1.) Plurilateral decisions will help making treaties faster.

2) A democratic grievance ~~red~~ redressal mechanism is the need for hour.

3) Green room meetings should be avoided to promote "one nation one vote principle"

4) Developing and LDC concerns should be at forefront.

5) Promote regional trade agreements

The WTO has been successful over the years to achieve an integrated globe. Countries like India, France Brazil should take the lead in providing collective leadership.

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10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? (150 words) 10

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India-US trade relations account for ~140 billion $. GSP is concessions offered to developing countries by developed countries

Major impediments in trade

1.) Protectionist policies by US due to trade surplus in India's favour.

2) Tagged India as tarrif-king due to differences over ~~customs~~ tarrifs on Harley-Davidson Bikes.

3) India placed in USTR's priority list.

4) withdrawal of GSP status.

5) ~~[illegible]~~ CAATSA and sanctions on Iran.

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Impact of GSP withdrawal.

1.) Affects 70 m $ of Indian exports to US

2) These are mainly in textile sector which is labour intensive.

3) A hit-back from India might further aggravate the war.

4) India was the largest beneficiary of GSP status. This will reduce Indian exports to US.

5) Might lead to volatile currency.

70 m$ although a small amount of 140 b$ can have an impact on the labourers of textiles.

deliberations are needed between representatives of both countries to smooth differences

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11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. (250 words) 15

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian constitution provides for separation of powers between ~~legis~~ executive and judiciary for independent functioning of judiciary.

~~There~~

Need for independence

1) SC, HC are bulwarks and protectors of Fundamental rights of citizens.

2) Independence promotes non-partisan and objective functioning of judges.

3) Increases faith of public in Judicial system.

However recently there have been cases of judiciary being in the hot seat due to lack of accountability.

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The flip side of independence is accountability.

Recent cases & need for accountability -

1.) Allegations of sexual harrassment against CJI - need for code of conduct of judges

2) Conflict of interest - CJI presiding over his own case

3) Last year 4 supreme court judges complained about CJI manipulating rosters to his advantage

4) Collegium system - Extremely opaque, no criterion defined for selection of judges.

5) Judiciary has kept itself out of RTI & has an inhouse mechanism

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for declaration of assets.

Who should the judiciary be accountable to? is a major question so that it won't affect their independence

Accountability helps in

- public faith
- standard operating procedure
- grievance redressal of citizens & executive.
- Bringing transparency in the functioning

Thus a code of ethics/conduct for judiciary and a supervising mechanism within the judiciary itself can help in preserving the fountain of justice.

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian government structure is instrumental in policy formulation, development and implementation.

The structure is as follows.

Ministry
→ Secretary — Brain
→ Departments — Limbs.

India adopted a split system of ~~institu~~ institution.

Split system → Policy Formulation
→ Policy implementation

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Strengths of the dept structure

1) separation of Policy formulation and implementation helps in avoiding mediocre policies ~~which are~~ for convenience on ground implementation.

2) separation of ministry into departments helps in assigning responsibility & holding accountability.

3) Promotes leadership with bureaucrats getting experience in variety of leadership positions.

4) Helps in budget formulation and a comprehensive overview of resources.

5) specialised functioning of department

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Weaknesses

1.) Fragmentation of policies -

Ex- Numerous ministries -
Ministry of shipping, Roads, Railways, Civil aviation

2) Hierarchical structure renders it difficult for quick decision making.

3) Red Tapism is prevalent due to functioning in silos.

4) Lack of grievance redressal mechanisms or enforcement of same.

5) Accountability is hampered due to dispersed responsibility

The department structure needs effective restructuring while preserving its strengths.

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13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? (250 words) 15

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

The Rajya sabha is an integral part of the Parliament providing representation to states and balancing federalism.

Composition & Functioning -

1.) It is critiqued to be a safe havens for candidates who lost in legislative assembly elections.

2.) RS has passed/discussed less than one bill per sitting in the last year

3) It has no say over money bills and can delay them for merely 14 days.

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Rajya sabha ~~#~~ is an effective deliberative chamber which ~~enjo~~ lies somewhere in between senate of USA (most powerful) and House of lords (weakest chamber) of UK.

RS at par with LS

1.) Ordinary Bills can be introduced in any House & require consent of both the houses.

2.) It has equal say in electoral of President & his impeachment.

3.) ~~Certai~~ It has parity in approving emergency provisions.

4) ~~Add~~ Article ~~30~~ 312 provides for All India services. such new services

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can only be introduced if RS passes a resolution.

5) RS can ask the parliament to take over state subjects in certain cases.

6) RS enjoys representation of experts which promotes nuanced viewpoint

Thus RS is an effective balancing wheel and except in certain cases like money bill, it is at par with loksabha.

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14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Political funding was sought to be cleaned by introduction of electoral bonds. ~~Ho~~ This however has increased certain challenges.

Challenges with regards to transparency

1.) Crony capitalism – promotes quid pro quo – corporates affecting decision making.

2) Political parties are outside the scope of RTI.

3) Exempt from Income Tax. Need to disclose amounts only greater than 20,000 Rs.

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4) Problems with electoral bonds –

i) Negated the provision / cap of 7.5% on net profit for funding – promotes shell company formation

ii) SBI being government body can ~~it~~ be biased towards the ruling party.

iii) Foreign contributions are allowed under FCRA which may affect decision making.

~~Electoral reforms~~

State funding of elections refers to state providing for campaigning and other expenses of the candidate contensting elections.

Arguments for –

i) Will ~~ac~~ provide for limited

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resources and hence avoid use of black money.

2) Level playing field for weaker sections and new ~~candidates~~ candidates

3) will promote greater transparency in campaigning.

Arguments against

1) Will shift the use of black money underground.

2) will distance political parties from public.

The 2nd ARC & NCRWC has recommended for state funding of elections. ECI has sought for additional powers to hold the parties accountable. Greater powers to ECI & partial state funding can be way forward.

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15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. (250 words) 15

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India will have 50% of its population living in cities by 2050. Thus there is a critical need to transform urban governance.

Challenges

1) City planning - Currently being done at master level. Ignores socio-economic changes

2) Transport - Operates in silos. No effective connections & last mile connectivity.

3) Social indicators - Neglect of cultural heritage. Gender

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inequality in terms of health care access and education.

4) Economic - Disconnected from national development strategy.

5) Physical - water and sanitation services are not available. Slumification further worsens the issue

6) Finance - Not available according to expectations. weary of introducing taxes on locals

7) Parastatal bodies leading to overcentralisation in project implementation

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STRATEGIES

- Cross root level planning to include latest changes
- Intelligent transport system with seamless connections
- Investment in education, health. CSR for cultural preservation.
- Defined ~~of~~ objectives for economic development & city ~~planning~~ business committees as clearing houses.
- Charging for services ~~to~~ from people who can afford
- Funds, functions & functionaries devolution.

Urban ~~fine~~ governance is going to be a booster for economic development of country. SMART CITIES & AMRUT mission provide opportunities for improved & intelligent governance

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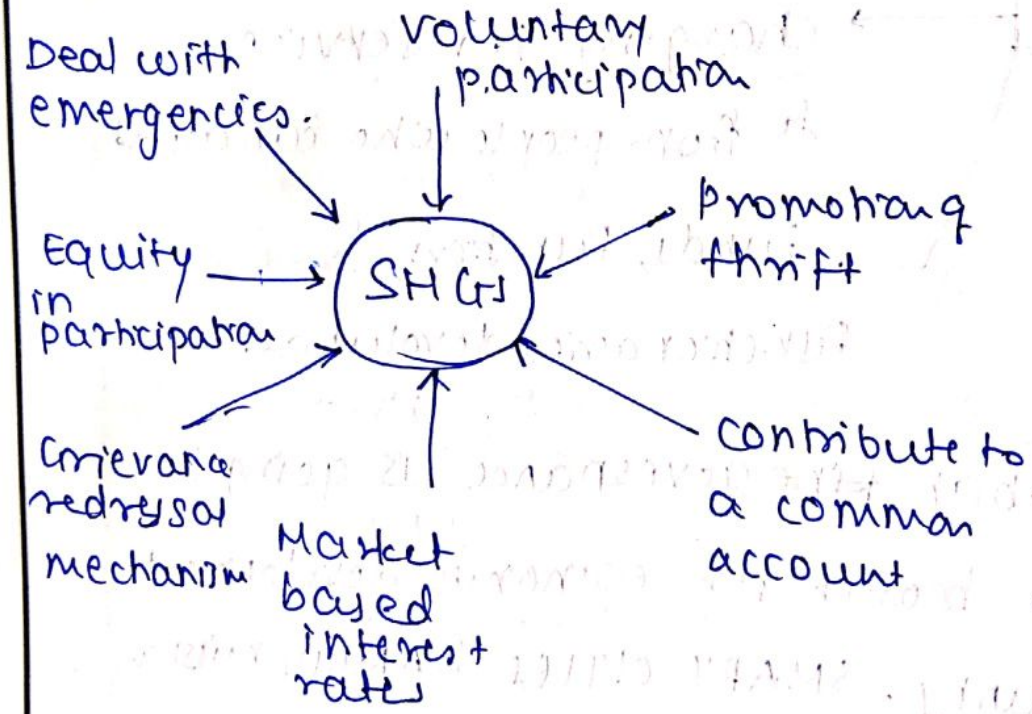
16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

SHGs are voluntary organizations formed by people having similar socio-economic background and willing to work for a common cause.



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Role of SHGs in poverty alleviation

- Credit access for entrepreneurship or setting up business
- Working with government for implementation of schemes.
- Dealing with emergencies of participating members
- Employment generation.

SHG-Bank linkage programme was launched by government to promote institutional access to credit.

Shortcomings

1) Failed in addressing the concerns of SHGs - limited approvals of loans.

2) Credit based on deposited amount

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thus affected the ~~lending~~ ~~the~~ SHGs by putting a cap on credit requests.

3) lack of sensitization of bank officials to SHG groups.

4) Small loans hindered banks capacity for recovering due to limited personnel.

Steps needed –

1) sensitization of bank officials towards SHG groups.

2) Increasing the loan disbursal

3) Providing for guarantees to the loans upto a certain amount

SHGs are important for poverty alleviation as well as women empowerment. Any steps for their empowerment are welcome.

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian higher education system is performing ~~well~~ substandard of its expectations. Only 49% of its graduates are employable. This speaks of the ~~dra~~ shortcomings & need for reforms.

Initiatives taken by government

1.) Infrastructure -

RISE - (Revitalising Infrastructure) and HEFA (Higher Education Financing Authority)

2) Institutions of eminence -

10 in public & 10 in private sector will be given complete autonomy.

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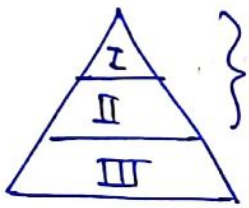
3.) Teacher education & training -
- ASPIRE (Annual Refresher Training for teachers)

4) Research
- Schemes like IMPRESS (Social Sciences), to promote research

5) Governance - Three tier structure



} performing well - autonomy

} worst performing - high restrictions.

However, inspite of all these efforts barely 2-3 universities make it to top ~~[illegible]~~ 200 in world rankings.

Further reforms are needed to improve quality & enhance its relevance -

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1.) ~~Add~~ Governance - Allow autonomy to major institutes in devising curricula and fees related decisions.

2) Allow foreign universities to setup joint degree programmes

3) Research - Industry - Academia and Academia - National Labs connect

- National Education policy - recommends National Research Fund for enhancing research

4) Institutional restructuring
- Research universities
- Teaching universities
- Colleges

First two focus on research. Third focuses on practical training.

5) Teachers should be given annual training programs & development opportunities.

Higher education can be very important for reaping benefits of demographic dividend.

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18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

PM Awas Yojana has been instrumental in providing shelter to thousands of families in the country.

Principles
- insitu rehabilitation
- benefeciary led credit
- credit led subsidy

Progress made

- ~ 5 lakh houses in rural areas (PMAY-Gramin) have been constructed.
- ~ 60% of the needs in urban areas have been fulfilled.

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Challenges -

1) Land availability
- land under litigation
- land under PSEs
- land under state govts.

2) Material for construction - is expensive due to lack of facilities for recycling of construction & demolition waste.

3) Small account loans render it difficult for banks for recovery.

4) Private sector participation is low due to misappropriation of risks.

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Suggestions

1.) Bringing land under PSEs for affordable housing.

2.) Proper recycling of C&D waste to provide for cheaper inputs.

3.) Nudging banks for lending to ~~institut~~ beneficiaries.

4) ~~RPP~~ Private partners should be involved more actively.

5) Proper rehabilitation facilities while developing slum areas.

PMAY is an instrumental scheme for inclusive development. Its effective implementation will help in better lifestyle and improved economic opportunities.

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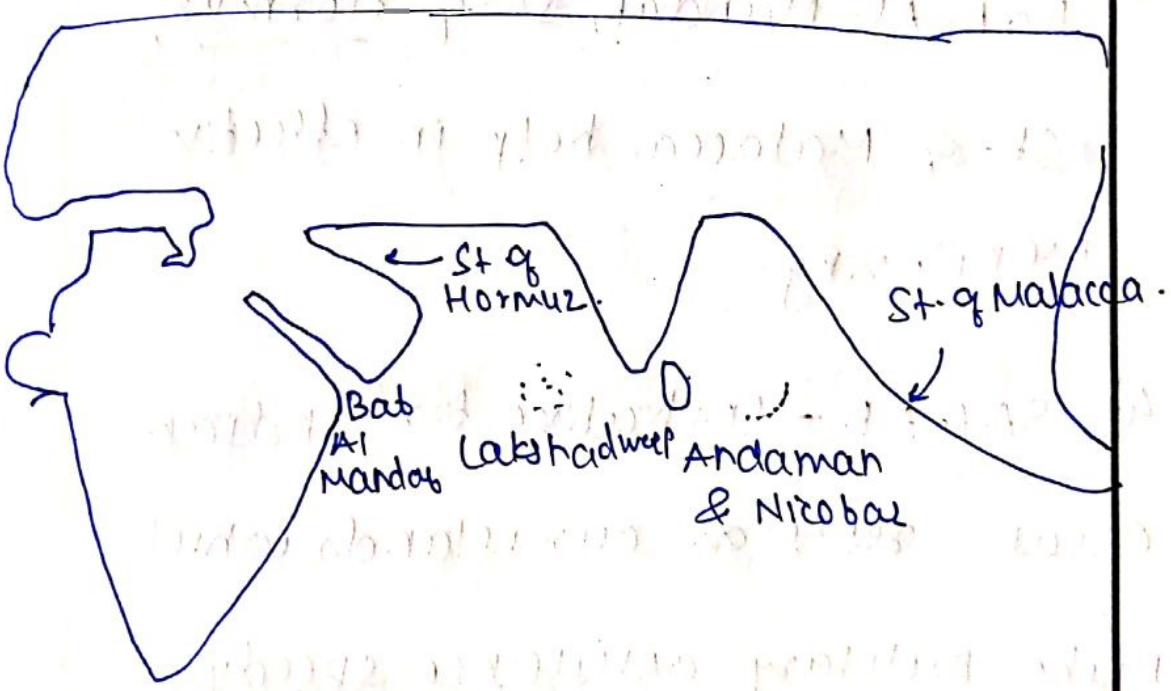
19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep have helped extend India's reach in the Indian Ocean.



Strategic value

1.) Extending India's EEZ -

Indian Navy can effectively control large portions of ocean.

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2) Theatre of commands or Military bases
Ex. INS Shibpur, INS Kohassa INS Utkrosh. in A & N Islands.

3) Proximity to chokepoints. -
Bab-Al-Mandab, St. of Hormuz, St. of Malacca help in effective monitoring.

4) SAGAR - initiative for Indian ocean - rests on our islands which make military assistance speedy and readily available

5) Refuelling for our ships for effective patrolling

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6) ~40% of the global trade is through the Indian ocean region. Helps in ~~[illegible]~~ raising India's clout

7) Their locations are important for weather forecasting.

8) Lakshadweep provides base for Indian Deep Ocean Mission. which will have a tidal based desalination plant.

9) Finally exclusive rights over minerals and fisheries promote economic development.

Thus India's islands are important not only for economic development but also for strategic purposes.

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20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's became a net donor of development assistance last year. This is important as seen from its neighbourhood first policy.

Ministry of External affairs being the nodal body, development assistance has seen expansion in scope & reach.

1) Infrastructure -

- Afghanistan: Salma Dam, Parliament
- Bangladesh: Friendship Pipeline
- Bhutan: Hydro power.

2) Line of credits have been given to Bangladesh, and other

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countries.

3) Defence - India is increasing its defence exports and plans to reach 5b$ in exports by 2025. These are financed by Line of Credits.

4) Equipment donations -

Ex- Dornier aircraft to seychelles.

5) Human Resources Development

e-Vidya Bharati (Education training) for African nations.

e-Arogya Bharati (Medical training)

6) Deputation of Experts -

↳ Ex. ECI helping in Sri Lanka ~~and~~ elections.

7) i) Exchange programs, study tours.

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Limitations

- Limited funding with MEA.
- ~~Limit~~ China's presence.

Positives

- Reinstates neighbourhood first policy
- Active involvement of recieving nations in projects

India's development assistance has been instrumental in poverty alleviation & resources access to its partners. This further ~~the~~ enhances India's stand for UNSC permanent seat.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	Vinayak Karbhari Narwade		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	654693
Center	Delhi	Date	11/8/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The chairman of 15th Finance commission N.K. Singh asked to setup an Independent Fiscal Council.

Need For Independent FC

1.) To maintain Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management targets.

2.) Issues with budget
- underestimation of expenditure
- overestimating receipts.

3.) To act as a link between Finance commission & GST council.

4) To better target grants in aid and supplement NITI Aayog.

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5.) Prevent populist policy.

6.) Ensure accountability of the government towards public.

7.) Improve investor confidence.

8) Prevent fiscal imbalance as during election years.

9.) In todays age, government depends on ~~Ext~~ Borrowing from PSEs. which doesn't get accounted in budget. To reduce this menace.

India will benefit from an institutional setup like IFC in fiscal management. Inspiration from monetary policy committee of RBI is sought to improve transparency

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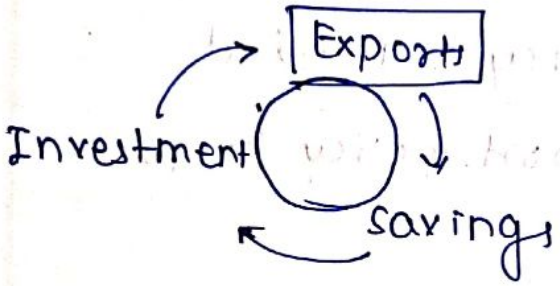
2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. (150 words) 10

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पंहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Economic Survey 2018-19 speaks of a virtuous cycle



Thus exports can be fundamental in promoting ~~sa~~ employment → savings → economic growth.

India's export competitiveness is decreasing due to –

- Middle Income trap
  - Increased labour cost
  - Quality competitiveness with developed countries.
- Lacking focus on innovation led development
- Increased logistics cost

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Steps need to be taken

1.) Focus on innovation led economy

2) Decrease in logistic costs – currently 14% of GDP – Reduce to 9-10% of GDP.

3.) Stable export policy is needed
Ex. Agriculture export policy keeps changing.

4.) Skilling for innovation led economy that will focus on high end jobs.

5) Industry-Academia connect to improve research & meet industry needs.

~~6) Exports~~

6) Incentivising MSMEs and making provision for enhancing their scales.

Exports help in bringing the necessary forex which can boost investments and help in reaping rewards of demographic dividend.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

India's mineral sector was seeing extremely slow growth ~1% in the last couple of years. Hence the National Mineral Policy 2019 was formulated.

Features

1) Dedicated Mineral corridors - to boost ~~mint~~ exploration.

2) Exclusive mining zones - to promote ~~sa~~ mining free from litigation

3) Intergenerational Parity - Sustainable Development & Exploration of minerals.

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4) Boost exploration & reduce import dependence.

5) Use of waterways to reduce logistics costs.

Benefits

1.) Current scenario

Ratio.

$$\frac{\text{Exploration}}{\text{Imports}} = \frac{1}{9}$$

will help reduce imports

2) Intergenerational parity will ensure sustainable extraction as opposed to haphazard development

3) Dedicated zones will reduce impacts on human health & prevent proliferation of mines.

4) Use of waterways will reduce GHG emissions & reduce fuel used.

National Mineral Policy is a good stepforward.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018.
(150 words) 10

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM-JI-VAN Yojana was launched to promote production of 2G Biofuel. National Policy on Biofuels -2018 focuses on Biofuel production from advanced (2G) technologies.

Features of PM-JI-VAN -

1.) Viability Gap Funding for commercial setup of 2G ethanol plants.

2) Demonstration plants will be setup for 2G Biofuels

3.) compulsary procurment of bioethanol produced by Oil and Marketing companies

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4.) Ethanol Blending Program –
10% blending of petrol with biofuel will be promoted.

5) Centre of High Technology will be nodal agency.

Benefits for National Biofuels Policy

1.) Technology demonstrations will promote entrepreneurship in 2G Biofuels

2.) Reduce import dependence of fossils..

3.) ~~Ag~~ Farmers income will be increased.

4) Biofuels policy mandatory blending program for petrol & diesel will ~~see~~ benefit from local sourcing

PM JI-VAN is a major step that will not only help in R&D in biotech field but also have ripple benefits to the farmers.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. (150 words) 10

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural Farming is the minimal use of modern implements like pesticides, insecticides, ~~tools~~ automatic tools. It relies on using mulching techniques, organic fertilisers, ~~green~~ and crop residues.

Alternative to contemporary agriculture & its benefits.

1.) Reduces input costs - due to reduced reliance on expensive inputs like chemical fertilisers etc

2) Improves soil fertility - due to use of mulching & organic fertilisers.

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3.) Improves water retention capacity of soil

4) Increases crop yield - by use of organic fertilizers.

5) Minimum cost of harvesting since crop residues are ~~used as~~ kept for future ~~use of~~ mulching

6) Increased prices of produce it being organic in nature.

Zero cost budget farming thus has potential to ~~follow~~ develop new regions as role model of sikkim in reducing costs and improving incomes.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Plastic pollution is a menace due to the fact that it is not degradable and can be transported to long distances by oceanic currents. Plastic is found in oceans even when direct intervention by man is minimal.

Impacts of Plastic pollution.

1.) Microplastic (<5 μm) in size enter the bodies of marine animals and pose threats to lives

2) Bioaccumulation - due to plastic being non degradable can disrupt food chains.

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3) Instances of marine animals trapped in plastic nets & eventually are dead.

4) Affect coral ecosystem due to impact on photosynthesis.

Measures to address

1) Improve collection systems especially in developing countries.

2) Segregation of waste as degradable and non biodegradable.

3) Initiatives like Blue Flag certification can help ~~clea~~ keep coasts clean.

4) #UNSEAS campaign was instrumental in creating awareness @ the issue. Such campaigns need to be encouraged.

5) Use of plastic in road development

Alternatives to plastic which are cheap & degradable is the most important step to curb menace of plastic pollution

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage Norms is a regulatory scheme that aims to regulate the pollutants of vehicular emissions. It focuses on NO_x, SO_x and other technical aspects like improving vehicular diagnostics and efficiency.

Evolution of BS

- BS Norms were started in 2000 (Bharat 2000) on similar lines of EU norms.
- They eventually were evolved as BS-II, BS-III & most recent BS-IV.
- Recently it has been proposed to leap frog to BS-VI in context of increasing air pollution levels.

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Significance

1.) Reduce sulphur emissions by 80%

2) Reduce overall emission from diesel vehicles by ~60%.

3.) Promotes better vehicle use by offering realtime diagnostics

4) Regulations based on "real life conditions" and not highway conditions

Impact
- → Increased cost to automakers
- → LMV (Light motor vehicles) will take time to implement BS-VI
- → Increased costs to consumers
- → Problem of BS-IV vehicles currently in market ← distressed sales

The logical way ahead is to make BS-VI fuel available in all parts of country to provide for seamless transition

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? (150 words) 10

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black hole is a region of space and time that exhibits characteristics of incredible gravitational force that not even light can escape from it.

When a star 2-3 times heavier than sun dies, its corona condenses to form a blackhole

Challenges in imaging black hole

↳ Presence of ~~blac~~ dark matter in space &

↳ Black holes don't allow light to pass through them, hence cannot be seen easily.

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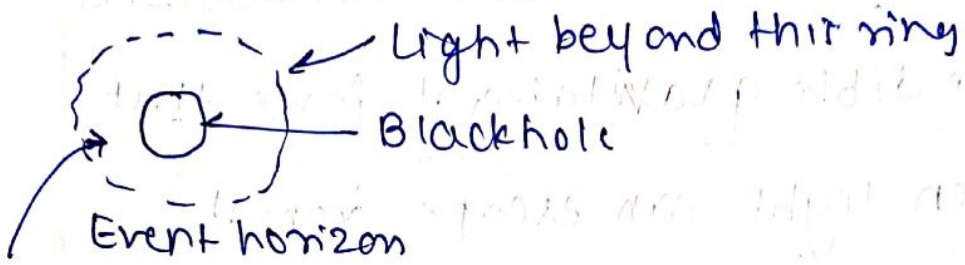
Even horizon is the ~~at~~ closest area from the blackhole such that light can ~~be seen &~~ escape the gravity of black hole



Dark inside the ring.

The event horizon telescope which is virtually the same size of earth was instrumental in spotting the event horizon.

This was achieved by

① 8 satellites to take advantage of earths rotation to produce a virtual earth sized telescope with exceptional quality..

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms Trade Treaty was signed to prevent arms trade to ~~UD~~ insecure nations and promote ease of trade between non threat nations.

Objectives

1) prevent proliferation of arms in threating hands.

2) Ensure securitisation of partner nations.

3) Promote seamless trade in arms between partner nations by
- technology sharing
- joint manufacturing

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Challenges –

1.) Lack of standard criterion on threat and non threat nations.

2) Dominance of certain countries in monopolising the sales.

3) Increasing threats of nonstate actors like Taliban, Al Qaeda.

4) ~~to~~ Trust Deficit between partner nations.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Information Technology is creating new ways to dismantle systems and with increased cyber use and use of communication network, there are increased threats to internal security.

Threats to internal security through communication networks -

1) 26/11 attacks were a watershed movement - They used satellite communication for coordinating activities

2) cyber security attacks and breach of banking infrastructure

3) Use of internet to propagate, finance, plan & execute terrorism

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(c) Internal security risks by threats to networks

4) Breaching of secure data base of army, military can leak intelligence information.

5) Critical infrastructure at borders can be disrupted to prevent communication between personnel.

6) Use of spyware, malware through internet to breach important infrastructure of health, and banks.

Steps taken
- → National Investigation Agency post 26/11
- → NATGRID was established
- → National Digital Communication Policy - "SECURE India" component

In devolving age it is important for government to stay one step ahead. HR development in communication field should be invested in.

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11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable Energy recieved a boost after India announced its vision to install 175 GW of RE capacity consisting of solar, wind & biogas and small hydro.

Importance of Variable Renewable Energy

1) Cleanest source of energy - No emissions.

2) No fuel costs associated once setup - only maintenance expenses.

3) Important for India's vision to install 40% of non fossil generators by 2030

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4) India has a rich resource for both solar and wind.

5) Falling costs of solar and wind promote inclusive growth and economic development

Challenges with VRE

1) Intermittent nature of energy.

2) This needs to be complemented by flexibility in ramping up of conventional generators.

3) Located at far away distances from load.

4) Difficulty in scheduling and forecasting - can only be done accurately few hours before.

5) Market ~~[illegible]~~ integration due to poor forecasting.

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~~Steps~~

STEPS TO TAKE

- Use conventional generators to their fullest ramp capacities.
- Dedicated corridors for VRE integration
- Power banking – Reducing/smoothening intermittency by improved coordination between states
- Improvement / Investment in forecasting techniques
- use of ~~alternative~~ pumped hydro etc where possible.

VRE are important for India's vision of power for all by 2022. Affordable electricity can further help in achieving $5 trillion economy by 2024.

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12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle Income Trap refers to a condition where a country moves at a tremendous rate from underdeveloped and low income to middle income nation and then finds increasingly difficult to move to high income or developed nation.

This leads to a double blow for exports

Increased labour wages - reduced competitiveness with ~~develo~~ low income countries.

Lacking innovation rendering it difficult to compete with developed countries

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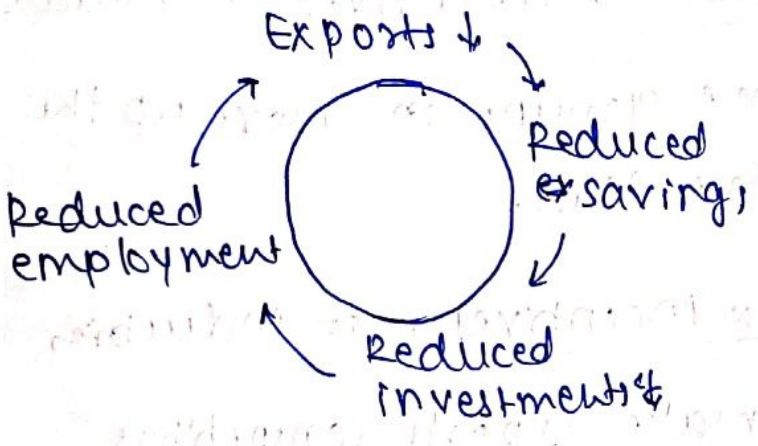
Reasons

1.) Structural — Focus on labour intensive rather than innovation led economy.

2) Vicious cycle



3) Large population in middle income ~~po~~ range - Find it difficult to spend on high quality education, health.

4) Reduced productivity and efficiency of industrial sector.

5) ~~Red~~ Inflation may curb further spending ~~affecting~~ ~~the~~ deepening the trap

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SUGGESTIONS

- Increase investment in R&D. current 0.7% Increase to 2%.
- Focus on skilling the workforce for nuanced jobs along with traditional skills.
- Increased incentives to middle income groups to move up the income scale.
- Tax incentives to industries to make exports competitive
- Improve job opportunities to increase spending power of public.

Indra has a ~~decent~~ strong macro economic environment to take risks and provide incentives to scale the exports. This will help in tackling the Middle Income trap.

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy transmission means signalling the central banks change in interest rates to influence businesses and households.

Importance

- Promote investments if interest rates were reduced
- For effective targetting of inflation
- Credit Access is tightened or relaxed depending on market sentiments.
- Impacts job creation by impacting spending

Monetary policy rates are transferred very slowly if they indicated declines. However banks

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readily transfer increase in rates.

Issues

1.) High NPAs with banks –
~~Affect~~ Hinders them reducing rates due to administration costs..

2.) Double jeoparty of CRR & SLR –
& Limit banks ~~spending~~ lending capacity.

3.) Priority sector lending norms –
Limit banks lending to other sectors.

4.) Lack of alternative options & over dependence on banks.

5) Render monetary policy ineffective if not transmitted properly.

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Steps Taken | –

1) RBI appointed JANAK JAIN committe to review functioning of MP transmission.

2) The committee indicated failure of Marginal cost lending rate in achieving set objectives.

3) RBI has asked banks to link bank rates to repo rate or any international rate like LIBOR.

4) PCA framework (→ Prompt Corrective Action) is being relaxed by RBI for better transmission of rates.

Banks need to consolidate loans and increasingly use Insolvency code to recover assets. This will help in easing transmission of monetary policy.

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14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. (250 words) 15

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Pro~~ A rainfed area of agriculture is a region where majority of the area is not supplied with irrigation facilities and has to depend on rains for agriculture.

Importance of rain fed areas

- 45% of India's ~~food~~ Net cultivated area. – 60% of Indian farmers
- 80% of pulse, 60% of rice production
- 66% of India's livestock

As such, there are increasing chances of people going below poverty line.

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Constraints

1.) Dependence on water intensive crops like sugarcane and cotton.

2) lack of investment in agriculture and allied activities.

3) lack of linkages to markets due to poor roads and cooling infrastructure.

4) Most policies formulated with respect ~~irrigation~~ to irrigated lands.

5) Side effects of some schemes which burn up soil - ex. use of fertilisers without water supply

6) lack of investment capabilities of locals due to economic conditions.

7.) lack of use of traditional knowledge

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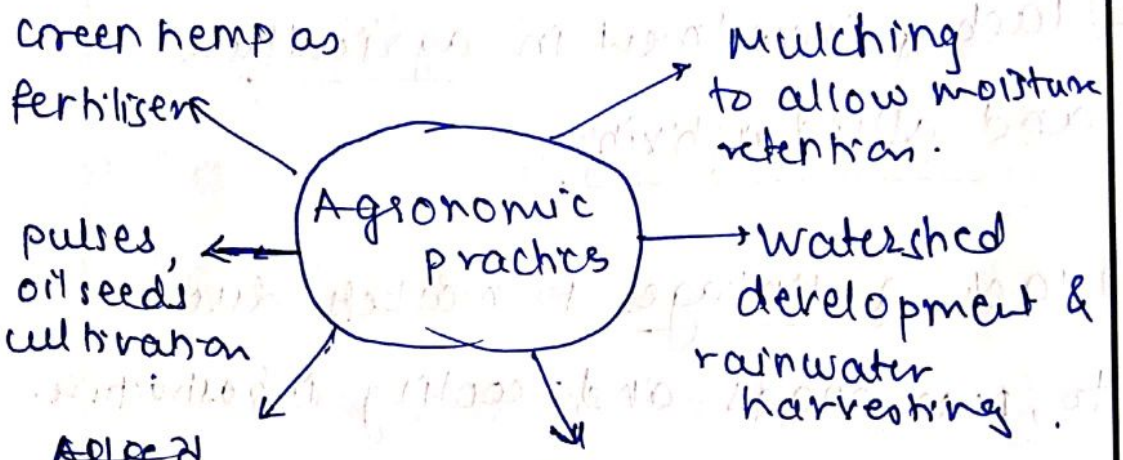
Ashok Dalwai committee on doubling farmers income speaks of using agronomic practices to promote farmers welfare.



Agronomic practices can thus help in dealing with water shortage and improve productivity. This will in turn help in inclusive growth and doubling farmers income.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea sector is important for ensuring food security of the country. Urea has helped tremendously during and post Green Revolution to achieve bumper yields.

Steps taken by government

1) Tax incentives and subsidies for production.

2) Increased capacity to promote increased outputs.

3) Relaxed norms to promote industry setups.

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Despite all the efforts by government - following problems still persist -

1) Low growth rate.

2) Frequent missing of targets. even after revisions.

3) Decreased productivity of urea industries.

4) Stagnant outputs of urea production

5) Dependence on imports

Steps proposed

1) Increase private investment in the sector.

2) Provide for incentives for ~~farmers~~ FDI & other foreign

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investor.

3) Invest in R&D to tackle structural issues.

4) Promote alternatives to urea

~~and~~

~~5) Provide for~~

Urea sector had important contributions in India's food security. With increasing use of urea fertilisers, there is a need to rationalise its use and prevent ~~ground~~ soil and water pollution. Organic ~~Agri~~ culture can be encouraged but only to certain extent. Effective implementation of Soil Health card scheme can help in understanding the necessary nutrients & thereby developing alternatives to urea.

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16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit sharing (A&BS) was proposed in Cartagena and Nagoya protocols to promote equitable sharing of benefits to traditional communities and their knowledge of biodiversity.

~~It thus promotes~~

Role in sustainable use of biodiversity

1.) Traditional knowledge → Commercial Ideas

Sustainable use by communities & enforcement of rules. → Economic development & Ecological benefits.

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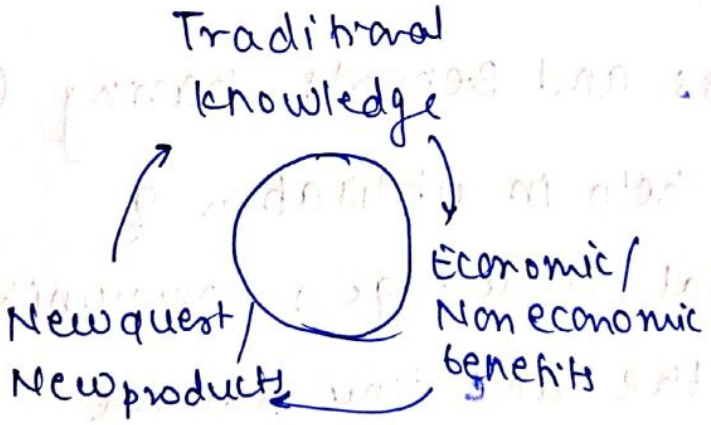
Ex. Medicinal knowledge shared by communities help in development of medicines.

2) Communities benefit economically and thus help in better utilisation of resources.

3) Allows biodiversity utilisation & preservation of biodiversity at same time.



4) Promotes intergenerational equity -
Ex. Pharma companies in US providing A&BS for communities in Africa

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Mechanisms ~~of~~ for enforcement

1.) The Cartagena & Nagoya Protocols - Archi Targets

2.) India's ~~environ~~ Biodiversity Conservation Act - & modified Archi targets.

These protocols and acts make it binding on companies to share benefits with the indigenous communities to ensure equitable distribution.

Access and Benefits sharing (A&BS) can thus help in utilisation of traditional knowledge of communities and at the same time promote economic & ecological development. Further measures to enforce A&BS are welcome.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. (250 words) 15

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

India after the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Resilience committed to development of Resilient infrastructure for disaster management

Significance

1) Disaster Resilient infrastructure
- → Structural - design, sensors etc
- → Non structural - policies, framework, guidelines.

2) Helps in rebuilding at a faster rate post disaster.

3) Assures communication during disaster response to reach to all victims and coordinated approach.

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Chart.

4) Disaster costs 80 billion $ to Indian economy in last 20 years.

5) In line with Sendai framework.

Challenges

1.) Extremely costly setup.

2.) Lack of expertise in resiliency designing.

3.) Multiplicity of infrastructure requires different solutions.

Ex. Buildings - Flood control
Communications - Wireless resiliency
Power grid - Towers

4) Lack of existing building codes to promote resilient structures.

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ways to streamline

1) starting with critical infrastructure develop expertise in resiliency.

2) standard operating procedures and building codes for new buildings in critical areas.

3) Promote investment in making building smart - Ex. flood control sensors in Pune.

4) Increase R&D in infrastructure to improve resililiency especially communication, power grids etc.

5) Organising competitions and involving with international community.

Disaster resiliency can not only help save lives but also help rebuild at much faster rates.

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. (250 words) 15
भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation refers to storing critical data within a country of its origin. This is significant for governance and policy making.

RBI recently announced data localisation norm for all payment companies.

Significance

1.) Data is new oil - Promotes investment in data and its use for governance.

2) Enlarges "physical presence" of companies - Thus increasing their

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taxation ~~p~~ to liabilities. Also provides level playing field to locals.

3). Helps in policy making and policy implementation - Regional data can be used to draw inferences for customised policies.

4) Ensures security and privacy of national data.

5) Helps in development of new infrastructure especially with FDI limits relaxed.

Challenges

1) Economic costs - will increase
- will affect ITes and BPO industries if similar policies by foreign countries.

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2) Promotes protechionism

3) Affects economies of scale - Ex. Most companies depend on Amazon servers will now have to change service provider

4) Reduces Ease of Doing business

5) Encrypted data related issues still exist

6) Increases vulnerability to data theft due to emergence of new amateur players.

Data localisation thus has important implications on economy. ~~Never the less~~ It will help India improve its digital infrastructure and promote local players. as well as improve security aspects.

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering refers to cleansing of illegal money by introducing it into financial system for regular transactions. thus bypassing government regulations.

Money laundering as socio-economic offence

1.) Illegal Activities evade taxation an important source of income for government

2) Illegal activities – Drugs trade
Arms trade
Human trafficking
erode social fabric.

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3) ~~Black~~ money laundering can further be used to finance seccessionist ~~polit~~ tendencies (Ex. J&K & Northeast) or terrorism

4) Money laundering during elections ~~affe~~ prevent level playing field to clean candidates & further promote narrow mindsets by religionist & casteist politics.

5) Acts as a fuel for nexus of criminals, corporates and politicians.

Measures taken

1) **Legal** - Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

- Black Money (Prohibition) Act
- Benami Transactions Act.

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Institutional

- National Investigation agency
- ~~Co~~ CBI, CVC
- ~~Money~~ Anti money laundering cells.

International

- Financial Action Task Force
- Asia Europe group on money laundering.

Money laundering needs to be effectively tackled to prevent corruption, division of society. International Collaboration due to increased complexities is a must

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism and organised crime both ~~deed~~ are a menace to the internal security of the country.

Differing motives

Terrorism →
- State sponsored asymmetric warfare Ex. Pakistan
- Religion propagand Ex. ISIS, Al Qaeda.
- Terrorism to counter terrorism Ex. Taliban vrs ISIS.
- Rebuttal of original plans Ex. Tehrek ke Taliban backfired on Pakistan.

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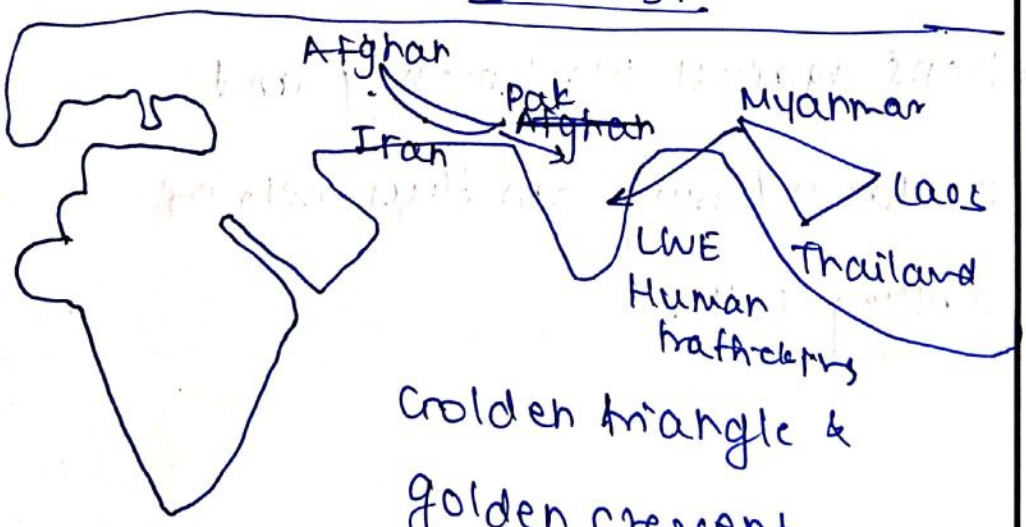
Organized Crime

- Arms trade for warfare.
- Drugs trade for enrichment
- Human trafficking for prostitution. bridesellling
- Bonded labour
- LWE extremism secessionist & development

Symbiotic relation

1.) Organised crime can act as a financer for terrorism.



Golden triangle & golden crescent financing terrorism in J&K, LWE in red corridor

2) Sometimes they have the same leaders
Ex. Terrorism ~~in~~ & drug trade in Colombia.

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3) Use of personell as courier operators. Ex. Drug traders carrying arms to promote terrorism.

Terrorism & organised crime are thus two sides of the same coin. Although different faces they promote instability in society and benefit from each other. Strict Actions against blackmoney and moneylaundering can thus help in controlling both.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

Name of Candidate	Vinayak Karbhari Narwade		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	654693
Center	Delhi	Date	26/8/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With Global warming, Arctic region is opening up for navigation and thus can be seen as a source of future energy needs.

Ecological significance

- Arctic & Greenland ice if melts → increased sealevels.
- Important for control of Global warming
- Rich biodiversity

Geopolitical significance

- Not Global commons
- Ottawa Declaration India reelected as observe of Arctic council
- Scramble for Arctic. China announces new policy.
- Source of future energy needs.

Opportunities for India

1.) Arctic council can be used to increase India's clout in global politics

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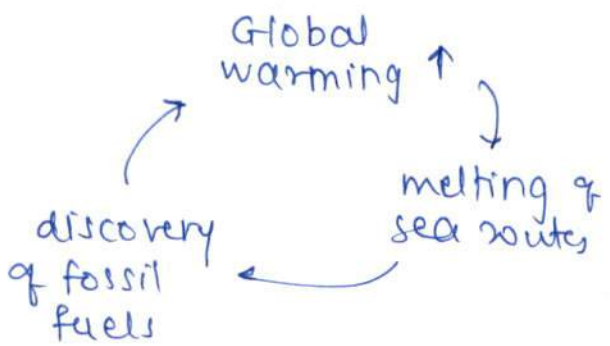
2) Research stations like Himadri can be useful for R&D.

3) Increased collaboration with member nations of Arctic council.

4) Environmental role model - can prevent excessive exploitation. Ex. Arctic paradox.

Arctic Paradox



5) Use of new navigational routes for trade purposes.

Arctic council does not prevent exploitation of Arctic. India can play a role of balancer and ensure sustainable development.

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2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

US declared withdrawal of troops from Syria in line with 'America First' policy. It hints to a similar withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Challenges India will face

1.) Investment - Parliament, Salma Dam, Road & railways may be affected → reduced returns.

2) Trade - Currently India is 2nd largest ~~export~~ trade partner of Afghanistan. Taliban revival may affect this.

3.) Access to natural gas & energy resources might be affected.

4) India's soft power may take a toll with revival of Taliban.

5) Terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir &

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other parts of country.

Options to safeguard interests

1.) Include all communities of Afghanistan (including Taliban) in talks.

2) Continue working on soft power & helping the masses.

3.) Nudge USA for a balanced deal with democratic principles and free and fair elections.

4) Indulge with Iran for assuring peace and safety in region.

5) Isolate Pakistan for providing safe havens to terrorist activities.

Afghanistan is important for peace of South Asia region & its prosperity. There is thus a need to ensure a democracy with ~~pa~~ Afghan led, Afghan mediated process.

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3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is an important grouping to dominate the influence of developing nations in world politics. With >40% of population ~~[illegible]~~, BRICS has a crucial role to play in multipolar world.

However there are some internal contradictions.

1.) Trust deficit - India China.

2.) ~~[illegible]~~ India's growing closeness to USA - shunned by Russia, China.

3) China's aggressive trading policies. ~~with~~

4) Trade is meagre.

5) South Africa's strict visa regime.

6) Poor working of New Development Bank - currently loans only to Asian countries.

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BRICS can play an important role in enhanced North-South and South-South cooperation.

The differences between nations need to be sorted out on bilateral basis. There is also a scope for dispute resolution mechanism in BRICS.

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4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India recently became a net foreign aids donor. This speaks of Indias soft power and its intention of ~~to~~ neighbourhood first policy.

India's soft power potential

1) Diaspora - Indias diaspora has a significant role in West Asia, Africa, Australia, North America.

2) Programs like ITEC, Vidya Bharati & Aarogya Bharati play a significant role.

3) Deputation of experts.

4) Line of Credits.

Soft power helps in
- strengthening ties
- Infra development
- support for UNSC reforms
- Welfare of diaspora.

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Need for multiple dimensions

Softpower alone won't be sufficient ~~because~~ to achieve foreign policy objectives →

1.) China's aggresive investment policy - BRI, infra development.

2) Developing nations look for ~~reliff~~ increasing growth rather than soft skills.

3.) Defence capabilities & deals with China and other countries.

4.) India's trade remains minimal as compared with China in Africa and other nations like Central Asian republics.

5.) Internal tussle like in Afghanistan can weaken soft power influence.

India thus needs to develop a balanced approach of soft power, economic development & investment to achieve foreign policy objectives.

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5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. (150 words) 10

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Space technology is an importan aspect in militarisation & border management.

Role of space technology

1.) GPS - Location of enemies and home troops.

2.) Prevent infiltration / illegal migration by hyper spectral satellite imaging.

3.) Improved communication with forces on borders

4.) Smart borders and auxillary equipment.

5) Electronic intelligence gathering.

India's DRDO and ISRO have collaborated effectively on multiple occassions for state of art solutions.

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STEPS TAKEN

- IRNSS/NAVIC was developed post Kargil for accurate & strategic GPS.
- Hysis satellite was launched. Helps in infra development and resource monitoring
- GSAT 7, GSAT 7A for communication
- Comprehensive Integrated Border Mgmt systems (CIBMS)
- EMISAT - electronic intelligence satellite launched.

Space technology can help reduce fatalities and improve border management. With ISRO & DRDO, India has a good foundational setup for use of space technology.

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6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Armed Forces Special protection Act was recently in news for being withdrawn from some districts in Arunachal pradesh.

Currently applicable in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam, JK

Despite Human right violations, there ~~spec~~ is a need for AFSPA.

Need for AFSPA

1) Special powers to Army -
   i) Shoot after giving a warning
   ii) Search any vehicle / vessel
   iii) ~~No~~ Legal immunity.

2) Asymmetric warfare faced by army in insurgent areas.

3) Necessary for morale of the armed forces.

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4.) Important for integrity of the nation and internal security management

5.) Effective order can be established only with special powers

Human right violations
- → Infringement of fundamental rights
- → sexual violence
- → unnecessary killings.

Justice Venkatchaliah & santosh Hegde asked for complete removal of AFSPA. However there is a need to avoid extreme and strengthen existing mechanism by tackling loopholes. compulsary review / reports of death - both citizen & enemy can be a first step in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Use of internet & social media has ensured faster connections & spread of messages.

Challenges of use of internet in terrorism
- Propaganda
- Financing
- Training
- Planning
- Execution.

Opportunities provided by internet
- Social awareness.
- Influential leaders for deradicalisation
- Initiatives like Operation Chakravyuh to tackle terrorist
- Improved surveillance. by AI & big data analytics.

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Internet being used by a majority of population can play an important role in reporting strange activities.

~~As~~ India also needs to invest further & strengthen its cyber security to prevent cyber terrorism.

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8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. **(150 words) 10**

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Space debris is useless mass in space which may be anthropogenic or cosmic in origin and poses a threat to use of satellites.

Risks posed by space debris

1) High speed revolution @ earth - If hits a satellite can damage space assets & investments.

2) Humans in space at international space stations can be affected by fatal blows.

Measures for removal & mitigation

1) International experimental programs like Remove DEBRIS play imp. role.

2) Removal by capture

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3.) Removal by getting debris back in atmosphere ~~at~~ causing it to burn by friction.

4.) Maneuvering debris out of the satellite tracks.

5.) Mitigation - proper conduct of tests like India did with Project Shakti.

With nanosatellites gaining importance the problem of space debris is bound to increase as they have short lifespans. There is a need for international coordination and collaboration on this matter.

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10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India was the 2nd largest importer of arms & weapons following Saudi Arabia. As such to stop the forex ~~outfo~~ outflow, there is a need for indigenisation.

CHALLENGES

- Dominated by public sector
- Low investment in R&D – 0.7% of GDP (Target 2-3%)
- Technology transfer agreements with very few countries like Russia, S. Korea.
- Lack of entrepreneurial environment Ex- SPP has only one indigenous manufacturer per segment.
- Mere self reliance won't help. Need to have state of Art ~~R&D~~ arms arsenal.

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EFFORTS TO BE TAKEN

- Strategic Partnership Program
  4 segments - tanks, submarines, helicopters, armed vehicles.
  ~~Improve~~ Increase number of segments
- Defence Offsets Program
  Options given to seller to choose for offsets or invest.
  Provide for entrepreneurial incentives.
- Defence Fund on similar lines of Electronics Fund for viability gap funding. use of this funds through fund managers.
- Tech transfer agreements.
  Ex. Sukhoi Su 30, Brahmos with Russia
  Ka-vajra with South Korea.
  - Need to provide training for private industries.

Defence indigenisation & self reliance can play an important role in boosting Make in India program. India needs to invest in R&D and develop solutions specific to terrain & local problems.

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11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

Indian diaspora, one of the largest in the world plays an important role for India's development process as follows-

1.) Influences foreign policy & local policies of host nations.

2.) Increased remittances - Highest remittances recieving country in world.

3.) Increasing India's clout in international politics.

4.) Spread of culture and festivities - Improves tourism.

5.) Promotes FDI and also brain gain for persons returning back to the country.

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~~Ch~~:
Despite a strong diaspora there are various challenges in engagement.

1.) widely spread vs concentrated -
In cities like New York, it is easy for mobilisation. However in other countries ~~like~~ in Africa, latin America, → difficulties in mobilisation.

2.) lack of empathy ~~and pers~~ towards issues at home

3.) Derogatory remarks towards Indian culture & fusion into western lifestyles.

4.) Institutional mechanisms lacking for effective engagement

5.) ~~simp~~ complex processes for transfer of funds

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Way Forward

1.) Strong institutional mechanisms for engagement.

2.) compulsary registration of emigrants as proposed in the new Emigration Bill will help keep a track of them.

3.) Organisation of festivities and major events at consulates.

4) Effective use of social media

5) Grievance redressal and positive feedback mechanisms via online portals.

Indian diaspora is an important soft power of India which has helped improved status of India. Effective engagement can not only help improve international relations but also in local development

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12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

Preferential Trade Agreements involve giving special access to goods & services from member countries into the domestic market by means of reduced tarrifs and relaxation of other restrictions.

Reasons for PTA.

1.) ~~Eo~~ WTO heading to a failure

i.) consensus based decision instead of plurilateral decisions

ii) Politicisation of dispute resolution mechanisms

iii) lack of addressal of concerns of Least developed countries.

iv) Green Room meetings

2.) Protectionism policies - ~~WTO~~

Ex. ~~Trad~~ USA - China trade wars

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3.) Increasing competitiveness of domestic industries - PTAs reduce cost of raw material & improve access to markets

4.) ~~Tempo~~ Regionalism tendencies -
Ex. USA - Mexico - Canada FTA.
EU open border trade.

Preferential trade agreements & MFN

MFN status is granted by WTO member countries to other members to prevent discrimination of goods / services arising from a particular nation. This enables equal market access & equal treatment of goods in domestic markets.

MFN is not violated by FTAs & PTAs between ~~not~~ member nations.

~~Such~~

Threats to WTO

1.) ~~Red~~ Decreased relevance - Ex. with signing of RCEP - 26% of world

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trade will be managed by RCEP. This reduces relevance of WTO

2) Increases costs of market access to LDC who are not members of PTAs/FTAs due to economies of scale.

3) Hampers dispute resolution by ignoring equality and equity.

4) Promotes protectionism

However, these agreements can also be seen complementing WTO efforts in reducing tariffs and improving interconnectedness. They are an effective solution to consensus based decision making policy of WTO which slows down the process of improved interconnectivity.

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13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. (250 words) 15

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Hydro diplomacy is the use of water resources to influence decision making and increasing the footprints of India's needs in domestic policies of host nations.

Recently there were talks @ India using Indus water to counter Pakistan ~~in~~ because of its cross border terrorism.

There is increasing demand of water with growing population & development. Thus hydrodiplomacy can be an important tool in India's arsenal.

Challenges with transboundary rivers & India's relations with neighbours

1.) India - Pakistan.

a.) Indus Water Treaty

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Ravi, Beas, Sutlej } exclusive rights

Indus, Chenab, Jhelum } limited rights

Challenges - lack of storage facilities to divert water sources if necessary

- Mediation of 3rd parties like World Bank.

b) Sir Creek Water Dispute

- Challenges

1) Security & smuggling

2) lack of transboundary acquifer management

3) Ecological importance & lack of coordination - Pak declared Ramsar site, India didn't.

2) India - Bangladesh

a) Concerns over Farakka barage (Ganga) made explicit by Bangladesh)

b) Sharing of Teesta waters by agreement opposed by West Bengal

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Government.

3.) India-China

1.) Brahmaputra - lack of information sharing to prevent floods.

2) Excessive damming by China prevents prediction of water flow.

3.) Agreements on water sharing have multiple loopholes.

4) India-Nepal-Bhutan.

1.) Relatively better coordination due to good relations.

2.) Problems with Kosi river floods.

India thus needs to ensure effective agreements on water sharing, living document to add contemporary issues and avoid excessive technicalities (like in Indus Water Treaty) for effective hydro diplomacy. There is also a need to improve storage infrastructure.

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14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

central Asian Republics are a part of extended strategic neighbourhood of India and thus important for its development.

Importance of CAR

1.) Energy security

Kazakhstan - largest Uranium reserve

Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan - fossil reserves. - TAPI pipeline.

India has uranium agreements with Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan.

2.) Foreign assets - India's only foreign military station can be found in Tajikistan.

3.) Peace in Afghanistan - CAR & their improved contact with Afghanistan can

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ensure stability.

4.) Tackling terrorism, extremism & separatism.

5) connectivity to ~~wes~~ Russia and Eurasia.

Progress made

1.) Ashgabat agreement

2.) International North-South corridor

3.) Shanghai cooperation Organisation - India now permanent member.

4) Agreements for energy security with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

5) Energy exploration in Russia - Sakhalin I.

Issues

1.) Landlocked nations - The only border India shares is with Tajikistan in POK.

2) Meagre trade - 2b$ as compared with china >50b$

3.) Support to BRI - All countries in SCO

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support BRI except India.

4.) Definition of terrorism in SCO is different from that of India.

5) Geopolitical issues for completion of TAPI

6) India has the way forward to use its soft power through ITEC, investment in IT, BPO and more agreements for exploration of fossils to improve connectivity with CAR.

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15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

The concept of net security provider is based on the fact that a nation can enhance security of others in its neighbourhood in addition to ensuring its own security.

Significance of island territories

1.) Geo strategic Indian Ocean Region
- >60% of world trade through this route.

2.) Choking points ex. Malacca St., St of Hormuz, Bandar-Al Abbaz.

3.) Increasing non conventional crimes
Ex piracy.

4) Aggressive policy of China in South China sea.

5) Increase the extent of EEZ of India thus allowing patrol of

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Indian Navy.

6.) Strategic locations for stations like INS Baaz, INS Utkrosh.

7.) Effective locations for implementation of agreements like Indian ocean Fusion, information

7) Effective for information sharing on shipping related agreements.

8.) Help in weather forecasting & cyclone detections not only for India but also its neighbourhood.

The Indian islands are thus important in increasing India's reach in Indian Ocean Region. India needs to effectively use their strategic location and increase collaboration with small & big partners to ensure a rule based order in IOR.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Left wing Extremism started in India in the Naxal bari area of West Bengal in 1970s. CPI-Marxist was instrumental in starting the LWE movement.

Causes

Land-related
1.) Excessive land ceilings
2.) Acquisition of land for "public purpose"

Governance
1.) lack of essential public facilities ex- health
2.) Misuse of power by officials.

Ignorance
1.) Isolation of people from govt
2.) Ineffective ~~the~~ implementation of FRA.

Livelihood
1.) lack of development opportunities
2.) Ineffective service delivery Ex- PDS.

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A fine balance to enhance capability of security forces and also developmental opportunities to prevent isolation is a dire need.

SECURITY

1.) Learnings from Chhattisgarh police in tackling LWE

2) Institutional mechanisms -
Ex. Bastar Battalion
Black Panther Force.

3.) Improvement in procurement of needed arms and weapons.

4.) Not adopt a one size fits all approach.

5.) Police reforms and sensitisation of police towards locals.

6.) Mine resistant vehicles and improved gear to prevent fatalities.

7) Choking funding ~~for~~ by tackling drugs & human trafficking

Developmental measures

1.) ROSHNI scheme for skill development

2) Proper implementation of FRA.

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3.) Development of infrastructure like health services, education etc to improve public confidence.

4.) Deradicalisation by catering to public's basic demands.

LWE thrives on instigating public agst lack of development infrastructure. At the same time, drug trafficking, money laundering play important role. The govt thus needs to continue its balance by ensuring increased deployment of security & development activities.

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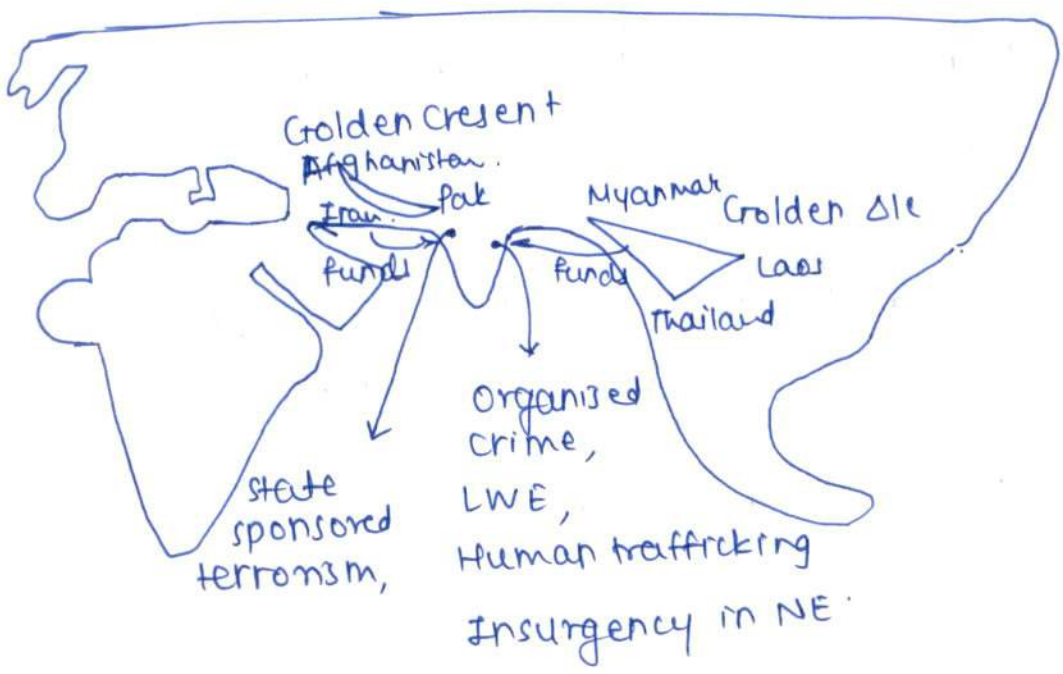
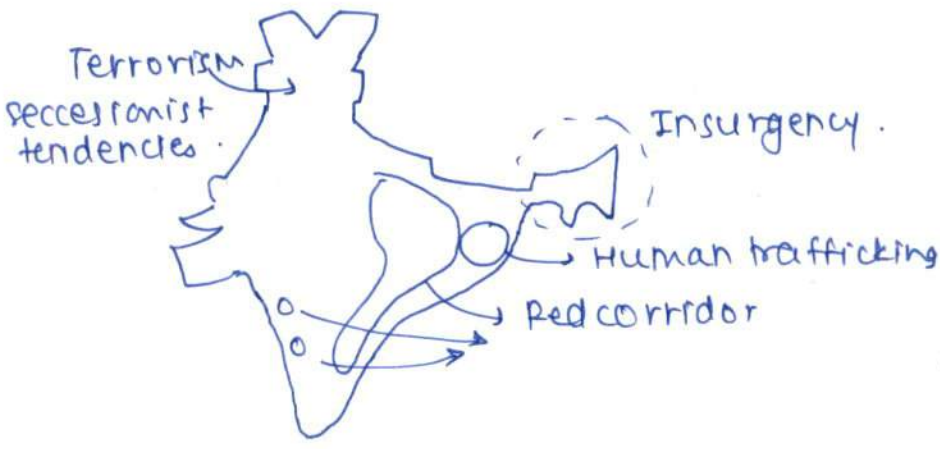
17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug trafficking can be seen as an important source of funding for organised crime & terrorism.





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Steps taken to arrest drug availability.

1.) Narcotics and Psychotropic substances Act - Property of the person can be abdigated

- Stringent penalties both monetary & Jail time.

2) Punjab - Drugs ~~Act~~ Bill - Capital punishment for Drug dealers.

3.) Institutional checkups for drugs content in bloods of govt employees.

4) Rehabilitation centres for drug addicts

5) Increased cooperation with Bangladesh, Myanmar for border management

6) Smart Borders - CIBMS - BOLD QIT at both India-Pak and India-Bangladesh borders.

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choking funding of ~~drug~~ terrorists and organised criminals can be an important step in addressing the issue at its root cause. Stringent implementation along with social awareness of exitting laws is important.

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18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

With increasing climate change, vulnerabilities of communities increase due to ecological and anthropogenic disasters.

Threats to national security

1.) Increased migration

2.) Resource crunch and increased conflicts

3.) Change of EEZ because of rising seas levels.

4.) Problem of refugees and illegal immigrants.

5.) Isolation of locals and demographic change

6.) Food security will be impacted.

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In the light of increasing climate change UN decided to declare climate change as international security issue.

Advantages

1.) UNSC intervention in case of failure of complying to environmental norms.

2.) Humanitarian assistance can be increased.

3.) Coercive backing to Paris Agreement and other climate change accords.

India expressed its concern over the need to accelerate the declaration of climate change as international issue.

Rationale

1.) Against common but differentiated responsibility.

2.) UNSC failed to fulfill its initial mandate

3.) UNFCCC is more inclusive whereas UNSC is more exclusive.

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4) ~~Frequent~~ Interventions may affect sovereignty of nations.

5) UNFCCC & Paris accord had voluntary ~~dis~~ objective setting as opposed to coercive measures of UNSC.

~~ee~~ Climate change and Global warming are increasing threats to National security. There however should be a balanced and more inclusive approach in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Existing agreements should be strengthened.

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19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Data exclusivity refers to ~~the use of~~ allowing access to data to restricted ~~personell~~ personnel and preventing open access of data.

Data is the new oil and can play an important role in predictive policy making.

Personal data can affect the privacy concerns of individuals..

Arguments for data exclusivity

1.) Right to privacy - Fundamental right - Puttaswamy judgement.

2.) Level playing field for locals entrepreneurs

3.) Increased presence of MNCs - increasing their taxes and govt. revenues.

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4) Safety and security of nation.

5) Easy access to data for govt policies

6) Payment related data ~~can affect~~ ~~affect~~ leakages can affect public confidence in fintech.

7) unethical practices by employers and insurers can be curbed.

Arguments against data exclusivity

1) Prevents use of data for public purpose.

2) Hampers accountability.

3) Prevents multidimensional use of data

4) Affects economics of scale of web servers.

5) Promote protectionism at global levels

~~6) Cost~~

6) Will affect business of ITEs and BPO

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7.) Increased compliance costs and reduces ease of doing business.

~~India~~ Govt thus needs to ensure the pros and cons of data exclusivity. While there is a need to ensure privacy & security, it must be ensured that data exclusivity does not affect FDI inflows. A strategically balanced policy after deliberations with experts is the way forward.

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20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

India with its increasing smartphone penetration is a hot market for rolling out of 5G technology.

There ~~are~~ will estimated 80 million users in the country using 5G by 2020.

4G	5G
1.) Peak Data rates	
1 Gbps.	10 Gbps.
2) Latency (amount of time to transfer data)	
50 ms	< 1 ms.
3) Spectrum	
Narrower	Wider and more inclusive.
4)	

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Challenges

1.) Lack of penetration of optical fibre network in the country

2) Digital illiteracy - <10% population digitally literate

3.) High import dependence of equipment.

4.) Spectrum - Excessive costs and underutilised

5.) Substandard devices currently being used.

Way Forward

1.) Improve centre-state coordination.

2) Effective implementation of Bharat Net ~~polic~~ programme to improve optical fiber network.

3.) Reduce per capita cost of spectrum an enhance its ~~usabili~~ capacity factor

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4) Promote Make in India in 5G related equipment.

5G will be a game changer for fintech, IT and BPO industry. India can enhance its progress towards the goal of 5 trillion $ economy by 2025 by effective implementation of 5G technology.